

Saving the Heath Hen.
Picturesque Martha's Vineyard has State preserve for the fast disappearing game bird. Next Sunday's SUN tells of the work there.

The



Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair; west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 90; lowest, 69.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 15

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 10.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1915.—Copyright, 1915, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO

WILSON DEMANDS THAT VIENNA RECALL AMBASSADOR DUMBA; AUSTRIA IS EXPECTED TO REQUEST OUR ENVOY'S DEPARTURE; GERMANY IN NOTE TO U. S. UPHOLDS SINKING OF THE ARABIC

MORGAN HOST TO-DAY TO WAR LOAN ENVOYS

Invites Bankers to Meet Financial Delegates of the Allies.
MAY MARK EPOCHAL POINT IN CONFLICT
Importance of Visit Can Be Expressed Only in Staggering Figures.

The White Star liner Lapland, bringing the six Anglo-French financiers who are to discuss with American financial interests the best means for meeting the existing foreign exchange situation, arrived at Quirine at midnight. She will dock early this morning.

The men who are to represent England and France nominally, but in reality all the allied countries now at war, remained aboard the ship.

The supreme importance of the conference to be held between the Anglo-French financiers and American financial interests was shown yesterday when it was announced that they would begin their work almost as soon as the Lapland makes fast to her pier this morning.

At 2:25 o'clock this afternoon the six men who are representing the allied nations will meet the leading financiers of this country, bankers and heads of trust companies, in the library of J. P. Morgan to a three hours discussion.

In revealing the fact that the meeting was to be held it was added that the first session will be more social than business—the men are to meet, become acquainted and then arrange for the conferences at which the objects of the visit will be passed upon.

Huge Loans Possible.

Although strict censorship has permitted little about the objects of the visit to become known, it is stated on reliable authority that the visitors are Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice of England, Sir Edward Hopkinson Holden, managing director of the London City and Midland Bank, Sir Henry Robinson, Sir Basil R. Blackett of the British Treasury, with Octave Homberg and Ernest Millet of France.

The purposes of the visit yet unannounced with any definiteness it is said that out of the visit may result the establishment of credits or a huge loan to the allied countries amounting in the first instance to \$500,000,000, and from that figure on up into the billions.

It has been stated authoritatively that the object of the visit is to arrange for the issue of English, French, Russian and other allied countries credits on a scale large enough to take the present pressure of the exchange market.

The arrangements are designed to permit loans to be paid for all supplies purchased in this country, not only munitions, but all staple products, by bills on banks or bankers where the credit has been established.

The situation which resulted in the visit also has been ascribed to the fact that the sterling exchange market has broken down. This has meant that the pound sterling has depreciated in value, but that London, hit by the war, is no longer able to maintain its standard of value established as the money market of the world.

This has affected not only England but all other countries of the world, the United States included. The United States has been pointed out as the only country which has not been affected by the depreciation of gold pouring in upon it and in self-defence must aid in the establishment of a credit system instead of cash.

May Mark Epochal Point.

It is well understood in the best informed financial circles that the full impact and significance of the errand of the commissioners have not been fully explained in the public prints. Although it is impossible to go into all details—the commissioners themselves, in fact, are being bound strictly to a narrow programme, but having power to meet circumstances in their discretion—it can be said authoritatively that the financial importance of the visit can be expressed only in staggering figures.

It is understood that Russia has made known to the Allies that her continuance in the war will necessitate their assistance toward enormous credits, not less, it is said, than \$1,000,000,000, possibly a billion and a half. Italy too is said to have placed her financial needs before Great Britain and France, who are expected to attend to the financial problems that arise for all of the Allies.

In view of these facts the extreme importance of this visit to America may be understood and may even be marked as an epochal point in the fortunes of the great war.

It was reported in high financial circles yesterday that as yet no definite plan has been arrived at by local bankers for financing the needs of Great Britain. New York bankers have held numerous conferences and discussions and have made several tentative plans, but they are awaiting with open minds whatever suggestions the financial delegates may make. It is felt that the

ZEPPELIN FELL; CREW KILLED.

Amsterdam Despatch Says Airship Lost Propeller Near Brussels.
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 10 (Friday).—An agency despatch from Amsterdam says that a Zeppelin, while passing over Stockholms, near Brussels, lost its propeller and fell, killing the entire crew. The airship was destroyed.

Zeppelins Headed Toward Riga.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
LONDON, Sept. 9.—Zeppelins have been sighted over the Baltic flying in the direction of the Gulf of Riga, according to a despatch to-night from Stockholm.

SCHWAB GETS WAR THREATS.

One Says His Home Will Be Blown Up—Family Leaves.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Sept. 9.—Charles M. Schwab has received three letters, the last one recently, threatening to blow up his summer home, Immergrun, near Loreto, if he did not stop shipping steel and other war material to Europe for the use of the Allies.

The servants left hurriedly to-day. Mrs. Schwab left several days ago, and the big mountain mansion is closed right in the height of the early autumn social season.

The first of the letters was received early in the summer, it is said. A short time later several strange men appeared in the village. They have been here all summer, spending much of their time at Immergrun. They are detectives from a New York bureau, according to reports.

John A. Schwab, father of the steel master, denied to-day that his son's life had been threatened.

AIBANY CAR STRIKE OFF.

Trolley Return to Work at 5 o'Clock This Morning.

ALBANY, Sept. 10 (Friday, 3 A. M.).—The United Traction Company trolley strike was declared off at 5 o'clock this morning after a conference of union and company officials with the chamber of Commerce Citizens Committee.

The men will return to work at 5 o'clock this morning. The questions at issue are to be arbitrated.

The strike, which affected several cities, has been in effect since Monday.

MUNITIONS WORKERS FINED.

245 Men Are Punished Under New British Law.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 9.—The local Munitions Court has fined 245 workmen at the Cammell Laird Company's works twenty shillings (\$5) each for refusing to work overtime.

The above despatch is the first indication that the British Government is carrying out its recent announcement that any workman who refused to work overtime will be punished. This announcement was made shortly after Lloyd George assumed the office of Minister of Munitions.

NEW COTTON RULES STRICT.

Destination of Every Yard Leaving England Must Be Guaranteed.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The new cotton regulations affect every yard of cotton cloth leaving the United Kingdom for the allied countries except British possessions. Each bolt of cloth must be covered by a certificate guaranteeing that it will not reach Germany.

The regulations are due to a belief that cotton cloth has been reaching enemy countries through Amsterdam.

BULGARIA REPLIES TO SERBIA.

Detailed Answer Given on Proposals of the Entente.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Copenhagen says that German political circles are discussing the Bulgarian Serb's surprise visit to Nish, where he delivered a detailed answer from Bulgaria to Serbia concerning the proposals of the Entente Powers regarding territorial concessions.

This is the first report that such a reply has been delivered in the Serbian capital.

RENEW CANAL TRAFFIC TO-DAY.

Removal of Latest Obstruction Will Allow 48 Ships to Pass.

PARANITA, Sept. 9.—The latest obstruction in the canal, due to a slide two days ago in the Culebra Cut, has been removed and traffic will be resumed to-morrow.

Forty-eight ships are waiting to enter the canal.

TO ARMS! REPEL GERMAN FOE!

Canadians Refuse to Allow Liquor Dealers on Picnic to Land.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 9.—When the steamer Olcott pulled out from this port this morning for the return trip to Detroit with about 200 Detroit liquor dealers aboard it became known that at Goderich, Ontario, on Wednesday last, it was refused permission to land.

The liquor men were on their annual outing, claim that the Goderich people were of the opinion that it was a German invasion and the captain of the Olcott was notified not to make fast his line.

Among the liquor dealers were many of German extraction.

LIQUIDATION DATE IN PARIS.

Sept. 30 Fixed for House, Both on Floor and Curb.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—It is reported that liquidation both on the floor of the Bourse and on the curb market is set for September 30, after a special Presidential decree. The report, however, has not been officially confirmed.

20 IN HEART OF LONDON KILLED BY ZEPPELINS

Germans Believed to Have Dropped Bombs Near Trafalgar Square.

86 PERSONS HURT: AMERICANS ESCAPE

Censor Withholds Details, but Despatches Indicate District Attacked.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Zeppelins which killed twenty persons and injured eighty-six, fourteen seriously and seventy-two slightly. It is expected that the death list will grow.

The official statement, naming the vicinities raided as the eastern coast and the London district, lists the casualties as follows:

Killed: 12 men, 2 women and 6 children.
Injured seriously: 8 men, 4 women and 2 children.
Injured slightly: 38 men, 23 women and 11 children.

It is apparent that Zeppelins have at last succeeded in dropping incendiary and explosive bombs into the very heart of London. The rigorous limitation placed by the censor on all matter relating to this country has prevented the London correspondents from saying as much in so many words, but from a variety of reports which were permitted to pass it is evident that the centre of London was attacked. The number of casualties is far greater than in any other Zeppelin raid.

Trafalgar Square was apparently the centre of the bombarded district. This fact is established by two messages sent yesterday to the Chicago Daily News from its office in London.

"Daily News" "Place and name" read one of these messages, and "All well" read the other.

The London office of the Chicago Daily News is in the Northumberland Building, which faces directly on Trafalgar Square. The editors of the Daily News in Chicago consider that no one could be so reckless as to drop bombs on the square and the immediate vicinity. A news agency interview with Guglielmo Marconi cabled to this country yesterday quotes the inventor as saying that he witnessed the Zeppelin bombardment of London on Wednesday night. Marconi, who is just now in London, usually stops at the Grand Hotel, which is just off Trafalgar Square. This is only another quarter of London where correspondents in London have sent two such messages and the buildings on the square and in the immediate vicinity have planned the Zeppelin raid.

A news agency interview with Guglielmo Marconi cabled to this country yesterday quotes the inventor as saying that he witnessed the Zeppelin bombardment of London on Wednesday night. Marconi, who is just now in London, usually stops at the Grand Hotel, which is just off Trafalgar Square. This is only another quarter of London where correspondents in London have sent two such messages and the buildings on the square and in the immediate vicinity have planned the Zeppelin raid.

The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Zeppelin.

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare.

NOTE UNSATISFACTORY.

Washington Fears Berlin Isn't Sincere in Dealings With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Superficial reading of Germany's note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic has created deep disappointment among the officials who have seen it. There is a growing feeling in responsible quarters that Germany is playing fast and loose with the United States. Officials were awarded in their private comments and refused absolutely to indicate what the course of the United States would be. But there is evidence of suspicion that the Berlin Government was not speaking altogether in good faith when through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, it gave assurances recently that Germany would conduct the submarine warfare hereafter with scrupulous regard for the lives of American citizens.

MARCONI SAW ATTACK.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—In speaking of the last night the Pall Mall Gazette describes it as the Londoners' first glimpse of the Zeppelins.

NO INDEMNITY FOR DEATH OF 2 AMERICANS

Berlin "Deeply Regrets" Loss of Life, but Stands Firm.

WASHINGTON FEELS KEEN RESENTMENT

Sees Lack of Good Faith in Bernstorff's Recent Communication.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

BERLIN, via London, Sept. 9.—Germany expresses regret in the note to the United States on the sinking of the Arabic for the loss of American lives, but states positively that no indemnity for such loss can be granted the United States.

The text of the note follows:

On August 19 a German submarine stopped the English steamer Dumbarton about sixteen nautical miles south of Kinsale and was on the point of sinking the prize by gunfire after the crew had left the vessel.

At this moment the commander saw a large steamer making directly toward him. This steamer, as developed later, was the Arabic. She was recognized as an enemy vessel, as she did not fly any flag and bore no neutral markings.

When she approached she altered her original course, but then again pointed directly toward the submarine. From this the commander became convinced the steamer had the intention of attacking and ramming him. In order to anticipate this attack he gave orders for the submarine to dive, and fired a torpedo at the steamer.

After firing he convinced himself that the people on board were being rescued in fifteen boats.

According to his instructions, the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance. He was forced, however, to conclude from the attendant circumstances that the Arabic planned a violent attack on the submarine.

This conclusion is all the more obvious as he had been fired upon at a great distance in the Irish Sea on August 14—that is, a few days before—a large passenger steamer apparently belonging to the British Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, which he had neither attacked nor stopped.

The German Government most deeply regrets that lives were lost through the action of the commander. It particularly expresses its regret to the Government of the United States on account of the death of American citizens.

The German Government is unable, however, to acknowledge any obligation to grant indemnity in the matter, even if the commander should have been mistaken as to the aggressive intentions of the Zeppelin.

If it should prove to be the case that it is impossible for the German and American Governments to reach a harmonious opinion on this point, the German Government would be prepared to submit the difference of opinion, as being a question of international law, to the Hague Tribunal for arbitration, pursuant to article 38 of the Hague Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes.

In so doing, it assumes that, as a matter of course, the arbitral decision shall not be admitted to have the importance of a general decision on the permissibility or the converse under international law of German submarine warfare.

NOTE UNSATISFACTORY.

Washington Fears Berlin Isn't Sincere in Dealings With U. S.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Superficial reading of Germany's note to the United States on the sinking of the White Star liner Arabic has created deep disappointment among the officials who have seen it. There is a growing feeling in responsible quarters that Germany is playing fast and loose with the United States. Officials were awarded in their private comments and refused absolutely to indicate what the course of the United States would be. But there is evidence of suspicion that the Berlin Government was not speaking altogether in good faith when through Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, it gave assurances recently that Germany would conduct the submarine warfare hereafter with scrupulous regard for the lives of American citizens.



Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba.

DUMBA'S STAFF SHOCKED; WON'T BELIEVE THE NEWS

LENOX, Sept. 9.—Baron Erich Zwiadnick, counselor of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy, in the absence of Dr. Dumba, the Ambassador, said the statement from Washington that Dr. Dumba's recall had been asked for was so surprising that he could not credit it.

"I am so sure that it cannot be so that there is nothing I can say about the report," he said.

"In all of Dr. Dumba's conversation with his secretaries there has been nothing that he has said that would lead to the slightest intimation of any act which would bring about his recall. I am sure he has done nothing in any way to impair the cordial relations of the United States and the Imperial Government."

"I know Dr. Dumba personally very well, and from my conversations with him I could not think that he should have intended fomenting strikes in munitions plants. We have certainly and naturally felt a satisfaction when reading in the papers of difficulties and strikes in factories engaged in the production of munitions of war. The note states further that the offence is aggravated by the fact that the Ambassador used as a courier for the transmission of a report bearing on his plans an American traveller under the protection of an American passport. It goes on to say that as Dr. Dumba 'conspired to cripple legitimate industry in the United States' his presence is no longer acceptable here."

Hope is expressed that friendly relations will continue to obtain between Austria-Hungary and the United States. The note was addressed to Ambassador Penfield, with instructions that he deliver it to the Foreign Minister at Vienna.

Acted on Dumba's Admission.

It became known to-night that the decision to ask for the recall of Ambassador Dumba was reached soon after the conference between President Wilson and Secretary Lansing yesterday. Secretary Lansing told the President that Dr. Dumba had admitted that he was engaged in an endeavor to withdraw Austro-Hungarian workmen from American munition plants as a means of diminishing the output of such supplies and thus embarrassing the Entente Allies.

The Ambassador sought to justify the course on the ground that he was acting under orders from his home Government. He stated in substance that he had been instructed by the Foreign Minister at Vienna to warn Austrians and Hungarians that if they remained in the employ of American munition factories they would be liable to punishment as traitors if they ever returned to their native land. Dr. Dumba insisted that his Government had a perfect right to exercise such restraints over such subjects who had not been naturalized as American citizens.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing were at first disposed to defer action in the Dumba case, but after the receipt of a copy of the memoranda prepared by a Hungarian editor in New York, in which the plan to withdraw Austro-Hungarians from munition plants was outlined, they agreed that Dr. Dumba's letter and his own admissions warranted the United States in demanding his immediate withdrawal from the country.

Dumba's Later Action.

After the conference between the President and Secretary Lansing, officials learned that Ambassador Dumba had called at the Department of Labor with a view of ascertaining if the Department was in a position to provide employment for Austrians and Hungarians who might retire from the service of American plants. This action on the part of the Ambassador convinced the authorities

President Reached Decision Against Dr. Dumba Soon After the Conference With Secretary Lansing on Wednesday

NOTE TO VIENNA CHARGES ENVOY WITH CONSPIRACY AGAINST U. S.

Complete Severance of Relations With Austria-Hungary Is Looked For—A New Crisis With Germany Is Regarded as Possible

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The United States has informed Austria-Hungary that Dr. Constantin Theodor Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, is no longer acceptable as that Government's envoy at this capital.

The demand for the Ambassador's recall is based upon his admission that he attempted to disrupt industries in the United States.

Before deciding to request Austria-Hungary to recall Ambassador Dumba, President Wilson and Secretary Lansing got all the available facts in the case.

The impression is quite general that soon after the receipt of the note Austria-Hungary will in turn ask for the recall of Frederic C. Penfield, the American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary.

Officials here appear to be convinced that the dismissal of Dr. Dumba means the complete severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

The promptness with which the United States has acted in the Dumba case is regarded here as a strong indication that this Government will bring to an end certain operations that have been furthered by diplomats from other countries.

The note requesting the withdrawal of Ambassador Dumba is short. It states bluntly that the Ambassador proposed to his Government a scheme to bring about strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The note states further that the offence is aggravated by the fact that the Ambassador used as a courier for the transmission of a report bearing on his plans an American traveller under the protection of an American passport. It goes on to say that as Dr. Dumba 'conspired to cripple legitimate industry in the United States' his presence is no longer acceptable here.

Hope is expressed that friendly relations will continue to obtain between Austria-Hungary and the United States. The note was addressed to Ambassador Penfield, with instructions that he deliver it to the Foreign Minister at Vienna.

NOTE ASKING FOR THE RECALL OF MR. DUMBA

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—Secretary Lansing has issued this statement regarding the action in Ambassador Dumba's case:

The Department has been instructed by Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to deliver to the Minister for Foreign Affairs the following note:

Mr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, has admitted that he proposed to his Government plans to instigate strikes in American manufacturing plants engaged in the production of munitions of war. The information reached the Government through a copy of a letter from the Ambassador to his Government. The letter was an American citizen named Archibald, who was travelling under an American passport. The Ambassador has admitted that he employed Archibald to bear official despatches from him to his Government.

By reason of the admitted purpose and intent of Mr. Dumba to conspire to cripple legitimate industries of the people of the United States and to interrupt their legitimate trade and by reason of the flagrant violation of diplomatic propriety in employing an American citizen, protected by an American passport, as a secret bearer of official despatches through the lines of the enemy of Austria-Hungary, the President directs us to inform your Excellency that Mr. Dumba is no longer acceptable to the Government of the United States as the Ambassador of his Imperial Majesty at Washington.

Believing that the Imperial and Royal Government will realize that the Government of the United States has no alternative but to request the recall of Mr. Dumba on account of his improper conduct, the Government of the United States expresses its deep regret that this course has become necessary and assures the Imperial and Royal Government that it sincerely desires to continue the cordial and friendly relations which exist between the United States and Austria-Hungary.

that Dr. Dumba intended to follow his own devices, apparently in the belief that the United States would not take summary action in his case under any circumstances. In fact the State Department was advised unofficially that Dr. Dumba had made the assertion that this Government might enter protest against his conduct, but that in view of the tense international situation it would not go to the extent of either dismissing him or asking for his recall.

The President thereupon directed Secretary Lansing to prepare the note requesting the Ambassador's recall.

The first news that James F. J. Archibald had been arrested in London and that incriminating documents had been found in his effects was printed in THE SUN on September 2 in a despatch from London. Despatches from London, printed on September 5, carried the substance of Dr. Dumba's letter. On September 6 Ambassador Dumba wired Secretary Lansing from Lenox asking for an opportunity to make a verbal explanation. He was received on Tues-

GERARD SEEKS REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—A despatch from Berlin says that Ambassador Gerard has received the American State Department's instructions to inquire whether the German Government has any information concerning the sinking of the Hesperian.

The American Embassy has forwarded to the State Department at Washington the report of Naval Constructor Lewis B. McBride, the American naval attaché here, regarding the Hesperian's destruction. The report is said to leave the question open as to the cause of the liner's sinking.